



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

—is well aware that he has chosen a task little favored by the current of popular interest. He seeks "to restore to living activity the theological and dogmatic tradition of the Catholic Church." Speaking of the religious needs of the plain man of our day, he contends—with some justice—that what we need is not less theology, but a great deal more. He considers, also, that the first necessity is not to restate the creeds but to explain them.

Accordingly in a series of nine essays he discusses the doctrine of the persons of the Trinity, with excellent temper and with considerable sympathy for the modern point of view. His aim is not so much apologetic as it is to reach a clearer conception of the meaning and application to life of the ancient creedal affirmations. It may be doubted how far he will be successful in finding a hearing. We of today are so preoccupied with other lines of thought that we have not too much patience either for his matter or his method. Religion as dogma has had the center of the stage for well over a thousand years. Perhaps the reaction is as wholesome as it is inevitable that for a little while religion as life should crowd it quite out of the foreground into the shadow.

The Highway of Life and Other Sermons. By Hugh T. Kerr. New York: Revell, 1917. Pp. 186. \$1.00.

The Committee on Men's Work of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh is responsible for the publication of this volume of sermons by its pastor. Dr. Kerr is a stimulating preacher. These fourteen sermons have interesting titles and are full of timely truth. The war is frequently reflected in them. "Life at Its Best" is on the same text as the familiar sermon by Brooks entitled "The Wings of the Seraphim," and has the same three divisions. In such a situation comparisons are inevitable, and we found ourselves turning to the older discourse. After reading the two we missed in the more recent volume that note of distinction which has made the sermon by Brooks a permanent piece in the literature of preaching. An interesting treatment of a familiar text is in the sermon entitled "The Greatest Gift in the World," on John 3:16. Dr. Kerr says, "During the week that has gone I have been going over scores of sermons which the major and minor prophets of the Christian church have preached during the centuries the church has had this treasure in her possession, wondering if I could discover some suggestion that would make these familiar words live again in our hearts." Now "scores" is a large word; it means forty at a minimum; and to search forty sermons is surely some labor. Perhaps Dr. Kerr used "The Great Texts of the Bible," where the divisions that he selects

may be found on page 187 of the volume on John. He credits the suggestion to Maclaren (whose name he furnishes with a capital *L*) and uses it well. A fine example of honest work.

The New Country Church Building. By Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner. New York: Missionary Education Movement, 1917. Pp. xvi+141. \$0.75.

Among recent developments in ecclesiastical theory and administration the new attention being paid to the country church is significant. The problem of the "downtown" city institution was somewhat overstressed; the church of the countryside is coming to its own. This low-priced volume contains sensible principles based on careful study, is furnished with excellent illustrations, and is the best book at hand for its purpose.

The Challenge of St. Louis. By George B. Mangold. New York: Missionary Education Movement, 1917. Pp. 271. \$0.60.

Of primary interest to the people of St. Louis and designed as a textbook for local study classes, this comprehensive, thorough, and most interesting study of the city claims the attention of all students of sociology and philanthropic service. The book is well made, published at a remarkably low price, and is the first of a series which will render an essential service to all Christian workers.

Ordered Liberty; or an Englishman's Belief in His Church. By A. S. Duncan-Jones. New York: Longmans, 1917. Pp. viii+147. \$1.25.

This book is made up of the Hulsean Lectures, delivered before the University of Cambridge in 1916-17. The author is the perpetual curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. As might be expected from title and author, the lectures are a plea for loyalty to the Church of England as an integral and genuine part of the Catholic church.

The recent rapid rise of inquiry—due to the war—as to whether the state church in England is maintaining its hold upon the masses of the people, and whether it fairly brings home to the average man the actual teaching and religion of Jesus, is bringing into being a number of eager arguments in her defense. It is perhaps natural that most of them should seem to American readers to appreciate imperfectly the strength of the reaction against a type of religion so largely sacerdotal and sacramental. To the writer of this book "the Church, with its